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Canadian Pretensions in Alaska.

It is just as well that experience i the matter of the rejected Hay-Paunce fote Treaty has made the American public watchful and wary of Anglophile tendencies on the part of national officers. Until the gratuitous offer to surrender American interests and rights to Great Britain was sprung upon the country and the Senate as an ogly surprise, and until the violent seizure of the Porcupine district by the British was condoned by the Hay-Tower modus vivendi, the people of the United States had not believed it possible that in this generation an American statesman

country's good and glory to think of such concessions to British pride and obstinacy and to Canadian Impudence The lesson has not been lost, as far

could be found indifferent enough to his

as we are able to know, even upon the public servant who was most in reed of one, and a severe one. And respect for the people will prevent a repetition of such mistakes and offences. If we are correctly informed, the British Government has seen the folly of further trritating American sentiment by longer Clayton-Bulwer convention is alive, when there is not a scrubwoman in the Foreign Office who does not know as well as the Marquis of Salisbury does that, if it ever became operative, which as a legal proposition we doubt it was hit on the head and killed by Great Britain in 1862. It is a wise thing for the King's Ministers to cut that exploded agreement out of their calculations. Thereby they also will eliminate

a cause of bad feeling toward th mother country on this side of the Atlantic which was moidly growing into hatred. They will be similarly well advised if they will order the Canadians to evacuate the pirated territory in Alaska which they now hold without a shadow of right Public opinion, if not his own rooted Americanism, will compel President Roosevelt to drive them out of the Porcupine district if that be the only way to get rid of them; and a peaceable retirement would be prefer-

We say we are glad that our people have had their eyes opened to the danger of a too lenient attitude on the part of some of our pastors and masters in the face of British aggressions. Otherwise there might be a chance that the demand of Canada for the arbitration of its ridiculous claim to a slice of our Alaskan territory would be conceded. As matters stand, there does not appear to be any probability of the sort. Our they are the chairman of the Luited States delegation on the chairman of the conference and they are probability of the sort. Our ger of a too lenient attitude on the part As matters stand, there does not appear to be any probability of the sort. Our right and title to the whole of Alaska, by a conveyance from Russia the terms of which admit of no possible dispute, and by a prescription of over seventy and by a prescription of over seventy.

Mr. Dus to the decign to the considered a distinguished heavy to would be considered a distinguished heavy to be asked to lead in to support the vito of the President. But when this honor was solved to the chairman of the United States deligation by simply replied that he was tired and was going home, leaving the first hady on large matters, and on plans which or beginning the first hady on large matters, and on plans which vulnerable that it would be the veriess nonsense to even consider the possibility that we ever could be insune enough to allow one surface inch of the territory to go to arbitration with England, Canada, or any other Power or colony.

Nevertheless, the Canadians are energetically teasing the home Government to continue its former backing of their senseless pretensions. What is much more surprising, their leading politicions really seem to harbor the belief that the United States can be worried into granting what they want. Why they should think so is a matter beyond our comprehension. President Roosewelt is not the kind of man to surren- th der American territory to anybody without a fight, and Congress would steer clear of anything of the kind as tice by the State Department, and we surely as a small boy would run away assume that the facts can be ascera bear. What our provincial neighbors are doing and saying in the Such ill breeding as is charged against connection will result solely in creating our representatives is so difficult to conenmity toward them and their colony. If they can afford that, there is nothing more to be said. If they cannot, the gooner they guit the better. As an illustration of the density which afflicts the Canadian brain on the subject of delegation actually happened, his recall Alaska, we quote a paragraph from a should be wired to him as soon as pracspeech made by a Mr. Charlton, a leading member of the Dominion Parliament, before the New York Chamber of Commerce on Thursday of the present week. In the course of his remarks Mr. Charlton said:

"The Canadian view of this case assumes that Lyan Canal is retritorial water, and Canadians cannot understand how the United States should hold that an intit less than two marine leagues in width is a part of the high seas, while declining to apply the same view to the Glessapsake, the Delaware and other bays on the Atlantic coasts. The Canadian view of the case is that the coast line crosses Lyan Canal at its month; that the benindary line under the provisions of the Treaty of 1824 should cross the canal thirty miles from its mouth, and that Sasguay is upon Riths territory. The acceptance of the Chandian contention would, of course, give the Chalded States command of the seapents that might be situated beyond the line channed by Chrada as the proper boundary line, for fortifications would command the mouth of the exhal. Upon this question it is no secret that the Joint High Commonion reached a deal-lock. The most natural solution of the difficulty is to reser the market to whistartion. Canada is prepared to alone by the result of such a reference, whether it gave back the territory claimed or gave componention for it, or gave nothing, and it would ortainly seem that this is obviously the proper course to pursue."

What the American people cannot un-The Canadian view of this case assumes that

What the American people cannot un decetand is how the Canadians can have the effrontery to contend that an open arm of the sea, on a coast which is an unbroken succession of fiords, is not part of the American shore line, when the deed of cession under which we hold the possession, and which repeats the terms of the treaty under which the special reference to those indentations, that our seaward line is to follow th "meanderings of the coast." Were we to admit the Canadian claim that our out side line should be drawn from headland to headland, what would be the value of the definitive statement in our title deed? Mr. Charlton argues that "the is to refer the matter to arbitration," Well, he and his Dominion colleagues

and constituents will scratch exceedngly old heads before ever they heat that the Government or people of the United States have even admitted the ossibility of such a submission. This ountry would as soon think of arbitrating its ownership of Portland or Detroit as to tolerate the remotest question concerning its title to every square foot of Alaska it bought from Russia. Our avaricious and sometimes truculent Canad an friends are simply gnawing a

German Interests in Brazil.

Commenting on an appeal of the German residents of South Brazil to the they inhabit, the "National Zeitung," of Berlin, urges the financial magnates of the Empire to aid them. The "Zeitung" argues that if Germany does not furnish the capital for the emigrants, they will find it in the United States, and President Roosevelt, which is to establish the closest commercial connection between all parts of the Weste a Hemi-The "National Zeitung" puts the case

Brazil or any other country of our two tory of Greenaway gowns, they may atcontinents. Should the appeal find a ready response, it will be understood, can make their ideas popular, if there is however, that the investors will not in them any element of popularity, is thereby impart any advantage of a po- this; Let them approach some welllitical character to their Government. known artist with a gift for the pic They will be on notice that, for instance, should they make a loan to their indecountrymen in Brazil they will not in deing so endow the Berlin Government with any right in the New World. by admiring youths. Let verses or as guaranter or otherwise, which it stories be written by some other elever does not now possess under the Monroe person, to serve as a per of personality Doctrine rule, and that is little enough, commercial competition. It is cheerfulwilling that all the Germans who want to should sealle in Brazil. So that given to the dress reformer's airy nothsuch a movement be not made an excuse for European colonization under European control and sovereignty or sugerainty, the more of them who go there the better we shall be pleased. The Teuton is an excellent citizen and in connection with the reform adminisneighbor wherever he may be. Only it tration in New York, which may not must be always remembered that on this side of the Atlantic he is an indi-every reform that anybody wants canvidual neighbor, or one comprised in not be accomplished in a minute. In the country of his settlement. If he the relief and joy of freedom from Tam-have a grievance, he must not expect many, buoyant and irresponsible perto appeal to the Government or navy sons are saying to themselves that not of his home State for redress. The all of their pet schemes will be carried Monroe Doctrine is a living force. It out, and everything will be just as they will have to be respected by all Powers, would like to have it, since the wicked

Bad Manners in Mexico.

nearly too had to believe, and so what fied in one administration? There are is here said is said with the reservation some folk who seem to think so, and it that we hope and pray that the foundation for it may prove to be a misstatement. At the same time we are afraid that we shall be disappointed.

An American, resident in the City of Mexico, has written to the "New York | York, and it is going to be yet greater, Sun," complaining of offensive unconventionality which he alleges against ican Congress. Referring to the old and | istration may be, it cannot please everydistinguished society of the Mexican capital, the writer says:

ing bome under such circumstances was a inde-ness which can find no excuse.

"Again, on the occasion of the reception given at the Department of Foreign Affairs, all the latiles of the United States party were present, but only one was in evening dress, the others being in various attest continues, shirt variet and tailer gowns. This was the most elaborate function Mexico can give.
"The inevitable comment is already heard among the members of the bout Mexican society who throughed the rooms of the Foreign Be-

"Either horn of the dilemma is awkward. In there no one who can suggest to these delegates a more careful observance of the proprieties?"

Now, if all this be true, it deserves no tained without particular difficulty. ceive that the persons implicated by the "Sun" letter writer certainly are entitled to the benefit of a doubt, pending enquiry. But if it should turn out that what is alleged of the chairman of our ticable. Amicable relations with other countries are not promoted by conspicuous discourtesy.

The death of Kate Greenaway recalls the revolution which her work wrought in the dress of children. Nonody thought of calling it dress reform at the time, but it was just that. It was reform by the only plans practicable in dealing with fashions—the method of making people see the beauty of a new style. Before Miss Greenaway drew her charming little figures in blossom-like hats and quaint gowns, the idea that children, as children, were capable of looking pretty was but dimly developed Of course, there is a beauty in childbood, and there have always been chil dren whose good jooks attracted the attention of all observers, but the charm of juvenility existed in spite of the modes of dress, not because of it. One need only look through fashion-plates or children's books of the pre-Greenaway period to see that.

If there were ever anything more grotesque than the figures of small boys and girls at about the time that Sand ford and Merton flourished, they would be hard to find. These figures remind one of nothing so much as the bizarre object a savage becomes when he gets himself up in a combination of those vender held it since 1825, recites with civilized fashions to which he has thus far been introduced. Children of the fifties were clothed in a medley of grown people's clothes out small and clothes designed especially, one would suppose, to make them look ridioulous If they had only dressed just as their elders did it would not have been quite so bad. The little Puritans were picturesque objects, and so were the sons and daughters of the Cavaliers, Indeed, some of Miss Greenaway's most

taking designs were in part copied from nedleval costumes. But later-from 1840 to 1875-children's clothing went through what might be called the Early Eccene period, and the fossils thereo are enough to make one thankful that fashion, like other forms of evolution.

never exactly repeats itself, Finally Kate Greenaway became the fashion, and the gowns and suits of her charming creations were copied every where, Children ceased to be little scarecrows, and became walking flower gardens and picture galleries. Some of the Greenaway designs had to be modified elightly so that the children might not trip over their flowing draperies, Fatherland for capital to assist them in but in general, like most beautiful developing the resources of the region things, they adapted themselves to use with surprisingly small difficulty.

This bit of the history of dress teaches a very important lesson. The way to make a reform of any kind fashionable is to make it attractive. There was no preaching about the Greenaway gowns; thus help to realize the programme of they appealed to everyone simply because they were beautiful, and anyone could see that they were. Incidentally they were comfortable, appropriate, and becoming to their wearers.

If any of the people who are inter temperately enough, and certainly there can be no objection to the investment take unto themselves some of the wisested in dress reform nowadays will of all the German money one pleases in dom of the fox, and profit by the histain their end. The way in which they turesque, and broach to him the scheme of drawing pictures of pretty girls at person, to serve as a peg of personality on which these drawings may be hung. This country is not jealous of foreign | The result will be that if the drawings can be made popular, the reformed fashion will be adopted. Thus may be ing a local habitation and a name,

The Perfect Work of Patience.

There is one thing which will have to be taken into account sooner or later, unless they should happen to conclude are no more. But the trouble is that that its abrogation or modification is this is not the case. The wicked are not worth a fight to a finish, in which case in that condition; they are still in the they probably could be accommodated, city, and not too badly scared to make trouble if they see a chance. Does any body suppose that the corruption of a What we have to comment upon is big gity is a thing which can be puriwill be well for them to go into some

quiet corner by themselves, and reflect. It is not necessary to be discouraged, however. The victory of the reform movement was a great thing for New But one of the chief dangers lies in the undeniable fact that however earnest, some of our delegates to the Pan-Amer- skillful, and sagacious the new adminbody, and it cannot undo in a year the evil which has been done in a much longer time. It will have the inborn cussedness of human nature, and the sluggishness of indifference, and the active opposition of its enemies, to reckon with, and these things are quite enough without the fault-finding of those who

should be its friends. to ex- are reasonably sure to succeed. When the big things are settled, the little sired to plead his age, he might have done so in a way which could not have given offens, but to amounce bloudy his determination of going home under such circumstances was a midetion of conscienticus people for any purpose, is that of schism. Petty jealousies will creep in; narrowness of purpose comes in contact with mighty is sues, and acts like a pebble in the shoe of a man who is trying to run a race under handicap; and the very people who should be supporting reform with all their might and main are too often

the ones who make it unpopular, This fact is not pleasant, but it is not so bad a discouragement as it might be Conscientious people, when they are once convinced that it is their duty to unite, usually exhibit a whole-souled loyalty to the cause which puts to shame any mercenary adherence. There has never been a great party of reform which did not include persons of the most diverse types, temperamentally, traditionally, and socially opposed to one another, but nevertheless associated, often intimately, in the work which each had most at heart. If this is necessary in a fight for power, it is ten times as necessary in questions of administration. Whatever measures are taken to give New York a just, clean, and honest government ought to meet with the sympathy of all rightminded people in that city, irrespectly of their personal feelings toward the

municipal officials. It is a great relief to know that Mars land has redeemed herself and will again appear where she belongs in the list of Democratic States. Maryland was always sure to do so the minute the influx of negro colonists and repeaters from the District and Virginia and West Virgin uld be stopped. The new election law did that. For the first time in years the able general manager of the Republican Colonization and Ballot Box Stuffing Bu way has found his highly trained organ zation impotent to affect results.

According to our despatches yesterday vening, the Sultan has agreed to French demands all and singular, and the France-Turkish incident is in the way of being speedily closed. It will, neverthe of how precartous the new Eastern sit; is, and what a small matter might

Mr. Rayner's Orntory.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)
Mr. Rayner has long enloyed a fire rej utation for oratory in Maryland, and this was extended for a few years to the House of Representatives. But the Schley case has brought to the apprecia-tion of the whole country his larger gift. in law and in speech. Maryland should onor such a man by sending him to the Inited States Senate and keeping him

The Surest Way.

(From the New York World.) The surest way to purify politics in this ity, the swiftest way to reorganize Tammany Hall so that it shall once more represent the Tammany masses, is by sending some of the swollen blackmallers of the lee Trust and vice Cust and boodle "combine" to the pasitiontlary.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

Emperor William is going to succeed in his endeavor to gain the consent of the country to the construction of the great midiand cause and to the imposition of midiand cause and to the imposition or a moderate costoms tariff. Nearly every agrarian magnate of eastern Prussia having accepted a decoration from his Majesty, when the monarch was visiting Konigsberg a short time ago, the agrarians cannot very well continue to oppose the Emperor's plans. The "Official Gazetto" devotes six wide columns of small print to announcing the names of those on whom orders were conferred.

devotes six wide columns of those on whom orders were conferred.

An interesting incident in the recent campaign in Germany has been the organization of 'Der Handels-der-Trags-Verein," a powerful national association for the purpose of promoting reciprocity treaties. Its membership includes all the foremost merchants, manufacturers, and bankers of Germany. They have appointed a permanent committee of thirty members, representing the different findustrial and commercial interests, to devise measures to defeat certain provisions of the new tariff law, to secure a continuation of the existing commercial treaties with foreign countries and to resist all propositions that interfere with them. The association is entirely non-political, but its members represent all the political groups and parties—men whose prominence and influence are recognized throughout the Empire, and whose energy and intelligence have contributed to make Germany what it is today. Their organization cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence have contest that has just opened.

A King has many privileges, but the oddest of all king Edward's is surely the orders that has just opened.

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A King has many privileges, but the office of the country white it is question. It has thorougity sectiod this mater in its mind and crystalized it in the united ship of the country white it is question. It has thorougity sectiod this mater in its mind and crystalized it in the guestion of the civilion being the guarantee that the Queen's ward-robe shall be furnished with whaleb-ne, king Edward is not likely to receive many whales, however icig he may regard the country of the many privileges, but there are many perquisites of the Crown which are not so distinct the country of the many whales, however icig he may requisite the country of the many privil

rare as whales in England. The Eing is entitled, for instance, to every sturgeon brought to land in the United Kingdom. One of them, caught in the Thames, was on the table at Queen Victoria's wedding banquet. The King should receive, too, every year, from divers persons, a table cloth worth 3 shillings, two white doves, two white hares, a campuit, a pound of cumin seed, a horse, and a haiter, a pair of tongs, a crossbar, a cost of grey for, a nighteap, a falcen, two kinless, a lance worth 8 shillings, and a silver needle from his tailor.

Curious revelations are often made after the departure of an illustrious guest from a city, but possibly very few know what enormous burden of work and respo ibility is removed from the shoulders o in authority when once the train earing the important freight has steamed afely out of the station. Every movenent of the "personage" in question must be followed without exciting remark, and what it means to keep a watch on a huge crowd which may contain one insignificant yet fatally dangerous member, can easily be imagined. The police of every untry have secret ways and means of their own which are jealously preserved om discovery, but now and again a fact is allowed to leak out, possibly intentionally, which shows the outer word some thing of the system by which a distinguished stranger is guarded. A good inguished stranger is gnarded. A good in-stance of this was provided by the recent visit of the German Crown Prince to Hol-land. The prince, who traveled incognito, under the rame of Graf von Geldren, was able to enjoy perfect freedom, no one recognizing him as he strolled about the streets or visited the quaint and delight-ful towns and villages of the Netherlands. Only, while in Amsterdam it struck the prince as straige that wherever he went he was followed by an old woman, poorly dressed, on whom he more than once be-stowed alms. One morning as he was leaving the hotel unusually early his glance fell upon the same old dame, who was leaning on the railings before the building, and, feeling curious to know the reason of her constant presence in his relegations.

Before returning to Rome from the Authropological Congress held in Amsterdam, Holland, recently, Prof. Lombroso BATES MAY TAKE COMMAND. Poliana. The Italian savant, in the ac- Likely to Succeed Merriam Tempount of his interview with the Russian

other, says: Count Tolstoy looks the picture of hours every morning with his daughters. Then he jumps in the saddle and takes a ride to a neighboring take. I accompnled him on one of these trips. Though was a cool morning, and a brisk wind

chatter. "I was conquered in less than a quarter of an hour, Count Tolstoy having beaten me by at least 100 yards. I was glad to offer this as an excuse to get into my ciothes, but I must confess that I felt greatly invigorated that enilre day. The count told me that he takes cold baths or swims summer and winter every morning.

og.

"The meals at Yasnaia Poliana are veg-"The meals at Yashala Poliana are veg-turian absolutely. No mear of any kinds is permitted on the table. After dinner my hoat conducted me to an old widow-woman who had been pronounced an in-urable consumptive by the local physi-dians. But the old lady refused to die, one day she threw away all her medicines and determined to follow the example of her lihatrious neighbor, and keep to a regetable diet. She has fully recovered if her neslady. She is seventy years old, and expects to become a centenarian." Prof. Lombroso is convinced that the ure can easily be traced to a sort of re-ligious hypnotism, but he was careful not o offend Toistoy, who is some what vain of his "miracle."

The ravages caused by alcoholism in Switzerland are alarming, in some vilvoters. In the wine growing districts ear Lake Geneva, the number of deaths

Major Traps and Captain Cabbold, the two British officers who accompanied Menelik's army in the Angio-Abyssinian xpedition against the Mad Mullah baye ich terms of the quality of the Abyssin an troops. Their armament consists prin-ipally of Gras rifles, with a confectable number of Italian magazine rifles captured at Adowah. Martinis and Metfor e carried by the chiefs and the officers f high rank. The marksmanship is in erior, and the Gras rifles only accurat of high rank. The mark-miniship is inferior, and the Gras rifles only accurate
up to a very short range. Or drill there
is none, and parade movements are unknown, but the men are intelligent, and
have no fear of death, and ender discipline would constitute magnificent light infantry. Theoretically, every man is
mounted, but when the poerer soldiers
lose their mules or herses, they cannot replace them. Horses are only used in the
presence of the enemy. While on the
march they are led, and the mules are
ridden. Both officers report that at present French influence in Abyssimia is extremely active, and the completion of the
Jibutil Hailway to a point some distance
north of Harar will be effected, early
next year. The railhead is now within two
days journey of Harar. This line will
entirely after the economic conditions of
the country, and must have a great influence upon the Abyssimlans, who are
row much prejudiced against foreigners.
The railway will divert the whole trade
of Harar, the greater part of which formerly passed through the British ports of
flerbern and Zeila, to the French port of
Jibutil, and the British line from Zeila or Berberg.

VIEWS OF A NEGRO EDUCATOR. Prof. Councill Declares That Social

Equality Is Not Sought. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 8.—Prof. W. H. Councill, President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Normal, Ala.. has given an expression of his views or the subject of the Roosevelt-Washingt dinner and the educated negro and social equality. Prof. Councill is perhaps better qualified to speak on the race problem from the standpoint of the negro than any other member of his race. Prof. ouncill begins by saying:

and proper ways in the elevation of the negro.

"The negro educator is a giant. Now for the negro to step from the school room into politics is a step from strength to weakness. For a negro to step over the social lines is a step from life to death. "It is also plain to every thinking mind that the very salvation of the negro incedepends upon a rigid observance and enforcement of the social distinctions in the South. There may come a time when the good of the races will admit the oblitation of these time-honored customs, but I cannot see it now."

MR. QUAY IN POOR HEALTH.

His Plans for a Trip to Florida
Postponed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8—A. Washington despatch to the "Mail and Express" says.
"Senator Quay has again been compelled to abandon his plans to go South, because of a severe cold, with which he had made arrangements to go to his plantation in St. Lucle, Fla., as soon as the Pennsylvania election was over, but, on the advice of the specialist who is treating him, he has postponed the trip.
"Senator Quay feels no bad effects of his cold when he lies down at night he coughs increasingly. As a consequence he has become somewhat worn out."

AN OFFER FROM A SYNDICATE.

Baltimore Concern May Buy San
Francisco Street Railways.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 8.—A Baltimore syndicate, which has been negotiating for the acceptance in fact, the situation on the whole is seen and acceptance of the specialist of the specialist of the second seed to the second seed to the second seed to the second seed to the seed of the specialist who is treating him, he has postponed the trip.

Senator Quay feels no bad effects of his cold when he lies down at night he coughs increased to the seed of the specialist who is many sections has stimulated retail distribution of merchandles during the past week, and collections are generally prompt, with few extensions asked.

"Despite the insufficient consumption, was at the fort the average annual expensant the fact that Park and 80 per cent over the low record to cone during 187.

In poradic cases prices rise through special influences, such as short crops, restricted production, or specialistic with his such the whole range moves in which does not come except which was not come and the whole increase annual expensant to the whole in the fact that Park and 80 per cent over the low record to come during 187.

In poradic cases prices rise through special influences, such as given quantification to the whole range moves in provide a supply the per cent as compared with November 1.

Baltimore Concern May Buy San
Francisco Street Railways.

SAN FRA

syndicate, which has been negotiating for the Market Street Railway for months. has given an option of \$50,000 to take three-quarters of the stock at \$95 a share by February 1. This means a cash pay-ment of twenty millions of dollars.

The Market Street system has 197 miles of track, and the syndleate will convert most of the cable road into an electric R. Webb, and already controls the stree railways of Baltimore, Pittsburg, and St. Street cable milroud of San Francisco

rarily on Latter's Retirement. DENVER, Col., Nov. &-Gen. John C. Bates, in command of the Department of the Misseuri, it is said, will assume tem-porary command of the Department of C. Merriam, which will take place on No-

General Bates will direct affairs in both departments from Omaha. General Mac-Arthur, it is practically assured, will as-sume command of the Department of Col-orado permanently before January 1.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. M. F. Del'orest, of Irving, Kan, and her four sisters will inherit, through the death of their uncle, Henry Dolan, of Brooklyn, one-quarter of a million dollars. The amount was first reported as \$8,90,

Dr. Marthias Wahlstrom, President of Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn., received the high honor of being created a Knight of the Order of North Sir Henry de Villiers, who, with Lady

de Villiers, haz been visiting in England, has been Chief Justice of Cane Town for nearly thirty years. As Sir Henry is no yet sixty years old, he is likely to exer-cise the judicial function for many years

Bartholdi, the sculptor of the statuof Liberty, har made a colessal equestri an statue of Vereingetorix, the hero of Gaul, which is to be set up at Clermont-Ferrand, 29 miles from Paris. The

James J. Hill has two fads. The first is the collection of paintings. In his home in St. Paul he has a large number of

Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, says: "We have had reading parties in the books of many authors which have died out one after the other but the Shakespeare Club has gone on fo ten years, and we have heard lecturer say that they cannot find in Chicago per ple who are better read in Shakespear

The chair which President McKinley occupied at the sessions of the Cabine Cortelyou. It has been the custom for the retiring President to present to som friend the chair used by him while presiding over the incettons of the Cabinet President Harrison gave his chair to Executive Clerk Crook, and the latter regards it as one of his most valued pos-sessions. President Cleveland presented his chair to his private secretary, Daniel S. Lemont There is a lew which requires that Government property shall not be given fiven fiven that it must be formally condemned and disposed of at anothen. No one has ever questioned the right of the President to give away his chair, however. Secretary Cortelyou was very very. ever Secretary Correlyou was anxious to get the chair which his c had occurred for so long, and it was

BRADSTREET'S ON THE WEEK. Cold Weather Stimulates Trade in

Winter Necessities. NEW YORK, Nov. 8.-Bradstreet's to-

NEW YORK, NOV. 1.—Readstreet's to-morrow will say:

"The trade situation presents many points of strength and few of weakness. Colder weather throughout the country has attinuisted retail trade in heavy clothing, shoes, groceries, and rubber goods, and this has already been re-flected in an improved reorder demand from Western and Southern jobbers. Col-lections too are many satisfactory. Counections, too, are more satisfactory. Coun-ry merchants are reported in good finan-nial shape, and one result of this is found in the rather better supply and easier

ress. Higher prices have been made for cerenis.

"Bradstreet's figures of the world's visible supply favor the hears, but little. Foreign calls are better, and export demand has been improved both for wheat and corn. The strength of these is shared in by flour, the production of which at Minneapolis and other centres is very heavy, and by oats. The price situation is one of steadiness, though some hesitation was shown during October.

"Fallures are about normal, considering the large expansion in burlasss over recent years. Liabilities for October, with one exception, are the smallest since 18%. October milway gross carsings confirm the best reports made as to the large business offered. Preliminary returns to Bradstre." for the full month of October indicate a gain of fully 10 per cent over October a year ago.

"Export business in general lines is not very serive and ateamship freights at Atlantic ports are dull and low. Manufacturers are busy the country over, and running full time in nearly every instance." While nearly all industries are ac-

running full time in nearly every instance. "While nearly all industries are active, special strength and activity has been displayed in trou and steel. Production, as yet, seems to be running behind consumption. So urgent, in fact, has been the enquiry, that some German steel billets have been imported and larger takings are looked for. The shortings of cars is an additional obstructive feature just at present, and the effect upon the coke trade has been so marked as to cause the shutdown of twenty blast furnaces in the Pittsburg district.

"Failures for the week aggregate 191, as against 172 hast week, and 161 in this week a year ago."

year ago

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE. General Evidences of a Prosperous Domestic Condition. NEW YORK, Nov. &-Dun's Review to

NEW YORK TO THE PROPERTY OF TH

"Little relief has been afforded the leading manufacturing industry in the institer of transporting facilities. In fact, the situation on the whole is less satisfactory since the insbility to secure coke has brought about the hanking of some furnaces. This in turn tends to harden the market for pig iron, though no actual alteration in prices has occurred except at Philadelphia, where 25 cests more a too is readily paid.

"Textile mills in New England are busy, and there is no longer any fear of labor

"Textile mills in New England are busy and there is no longer any fear of labor controversy at Yall River. Frint cloth have ceased to be inflated, standar widths resonning the former quotation of cents and meeting with a fair demand. In woolens there is a good movement in woolens there is a good movement in women's roods, and orders are good for innediate delivery. Footwear is firm a last week's advance, and Eastern manufacturers are beginning work on apring orders. Shipments from Boston for the year's thus fair exceed last year's by hall a million cases, according to the Sho

a million cases, according to the Shos and Leather Reporter.

Weather conditions were the chief factors in determining price changes of stable products. Low temperature in grain growing States brought a higher level of growing States brought a higher level of quotations, corn rising 2 conts above the agure ruling at the corresponding date last year and 25 cents over 1899. These advances of more than 50 per cent are far in excess of the ratio of loss in production, and established a fictitious price level, which curtailed Atlantic exports. Or the other hand, wheat is moving out freely at both coasts. Cotton weakened still forther, pert and interior movements hall-sating a better eron than was anticipated. At the lower price, however, exports are heavy, and tend to prevent any section reaction.

"Failures for the week numbered 26 in the United States, against 18 last year."

FIGUREHEADS FOR WAR SHIPS. The Navy Department May Revive an Old Custom.

powers since the days of the many-oared galleys of Greece and Rome, when warships were adorned with create life-siz revived by the United States Navy. If so it will be in conformity with the of the sallors and a number of officers pearance or fighting efficiency by having n attractive bow instead of the simp shield ornament of the new war vessels The cruiser Cincinnati is the first at steel ship of the service to return to the figurehead practice, and when she is placed in commission at the New York Navy Yard, on December 1, will display a life-size heroic figure of Liberty in steel and wood, standing straight out from her cell-curved stem. This figure was deand under the direction of Rear Admira onstruction work on shies, and is deigurehead for a warship.

Such features of decorations disappeared with the gradual abandonment of wood for steam vessels, and even with many of the old wooden craft there were few of those immonse figureheads which f all American naval vessels. of all American many vessels. The angle of this number to display figureheads were the vessels of the line of battle class that found their way to the burial ground of the navy soon after the civil war. The Cincinnati is said to be the only all-steel vessel in the world of any avail power whose stem is so ornamented we afterwhead.

naval power whose stem is so ornamented by a figurehead. In snother respect the Cincinnati is mique among vesseis of the navy, and is more nearly absolutely fireproof than any other warmin affect. Every article of her furniture and interior equipment is of motal, her builtheads are of steel and wire, and metal generally has been adopted throughout the vessel where wood has heretofore been used. Water tube bollers have been placed in the ship, and the ordered the stem placed in the ship, and the ordered the stemment of her coul bunkers will increase her stemming radius of action one-fourth greater than it was before. She has also been unde more conomical to maintain in commission, and by Admiral Bowles is regarded as practically an entirely new vessel.

LATE LEGAL DECISIONS.

An affidavit by telephone taken by a notary or justice of the peace is legal and valid, holds Judge Burke in the Cir-

uit Court, Baltimore, Md. The opening of a window, closed only The opening of a window, closed only with a wire screen upon which the win-dow such rested, is sufficient to consti-tute a burgiarious "breaking," holds the Supreme Court of Kansas in the case of State vs. Herbert of Rabeas in the case of State vs. Herbert os Pac. Rep. 255, and the court also held that where an offence is committed in the darkness, a witness who did not distinguish the features, but did hear the voice of the one who committed the offence, may testify that the defendant was the offender, and that he recognized him by his voice.

A city is liable for injuries to a traveler on the street received by a fall on the discarded fruit rinds and decayed vege-tables thereon, holds the Supreme Court of Tennessee in the case of Archer vs. Town of Johnson City 64 S. W. Rep., 470.

A person boarded a train which he knew A person hearded a train watch he are was not scheduled to stop at the place of his destiration, but which did stop there sometimes, and always stopped when it had passergers for that place. When the train reached the place referred to it did stop, and the passenger in setting off was injured. The railroad company con-tended that the party had no right to enter the train for carriage to the place at which it was not scheduled to stop, and that he was not legally a passenger, but was a trespasser. The court (Supreme Court of Michigan), however, ruled against this contention, and held that as the train did sometimes stop at the place the party was entitled to enter the train and become a passenger, and that he could not be placed in the position of a trespasser until the conductor had notified him that the train would not stop there, and that he must stop at some other station before reaching the place, or go to the next station beyond, using win vs. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., S.D. L. N., 706.) nter the train for carriage to the place

In a divorce suit in Pennsylvania, in which the husband was charged with cruelty, he offered as a defease that his wife insisted on keeping Limburger cheese constantly in the house, much to his an-noyance.

In a murder trial in the Indian Territory counsel for the Government, in clos-ing his argument, said; "That rooster [pointing to the defendant] has been stealng cattle and fighting deputy marshals intil he has become a desperate daredevil, and he did not care what he d'd." Counsel for the defendant objected to this Counsel for the defendant objected to this language and moved to have it excluded. But the court morely directed coursel to "remain in the record." On appeal the Court of Appeals held that the motion of counsel for the defendant should have been granted, since there was no evidence that defendant had stolen cattle or that he was a daredevil, and evidence of arrests for other offences was admissible only for the purpose of impeachment of the defendant's testimony.

"A person engaged chiefly in farming," within the meaning of the bankruptcy act, s farming; and one's chief occupation or usiness, so far as worldly pursuits are oncerned, is that which is of principal oncern to him, or some permanency in concern to him, or some permanency in ts nature, which he deems of paramount importance to his welfare, and on which is chiefly relies for his livelihood, or as he means of acquiring wealth, great or mail.

When defendants, tried upon a charge of grand largeny, admit the taking, but deend upon the ground that the taking was n jest, and with the intent to return the in jest, and with the intent to return the property presently to the owner, and the property so taken is returned to the owner, the Supreme Court of Mansas, in the case of State vs. Shepherd of Pac Rep. 250, holds that the defendants are entitled to a charge from the court degning the term "felonious intent," as used in connection with larceny. The court held that the term "felonious intent," as used in rein-ion to larceny, means to deprive the owner, not temporarily, but permanently, of his property, without color of right or lawful excise for the act, and to convert it to the taker's use without the consent of the owner.

injunction will not be granted to replainant's property merely because they were assessed and the warrant for coliection was not in the name, "A Booth & Co.," but that of its predecessor, "A. Booth Packing Company," holds the Su-preme Court of Illinois, in the case of A. Booth & Co. vs. Raymond (fil N. E. Rep., 112).

A decree of divorce obtained by a wife earance of defendant, in a foreign state tate to be awarded out of his property rate, to be awarded out of his property ere, holds the Supreme Court of Nebras-a. In the case of Eldred vs. Eldred (87 W. Rep., 349; and it was further held out the fact that the marriage relation discoved does not relieve the father of he duty to support his minor children, and will not defeat an aution therefor.

A sheriff, though liable for injuries done of California in the case of Nixon vs. d in exemplary damages for misconduct d such deputy, as though he had person-ily committed the acts.

The writing of the testator's name ause in an elegraphic will is a sufficient ignature thereto, holds the Supreme

Court of California in re Camp's estate (66 Pac. Rep., 227). interest in the partnership assets mass. to the purchaser or mortgagee only his hare of what remains after the payment of the partnership debts and the adjust-ment of the equities of the partners, holds the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine in the case of Leader vs. Plante (50 Alt. Rep., 53).

Deposits made by an insolvent in a ank within four months before his bankuptcy and applied by the bank to the as ment of an overdraft previously made are held by Judge Shiras, of the United States District Court, N. D. Iowa in re Kellar (110 Fed. Rep., 345), to cons a preference within the meaning of rupt set, 1855, section 578, which mu-surrendered by the bank before i grendered by the bank before it can rove a claim against the bankrupt's es-ite, notwithstanding such deposits and te, notwithstanding such deposits air application were in the usual co-business and without knowledge on ert of the bank of the insolvency of the

The word "Cascara," which is the name of a drug generally known, cannot be mo-nopolized as a trade name, but may be preparation, of which it is properly descriptive, holds Judg, Wing, United States Circuit Court, N. D. Ohio, in the case of Stering Remedy Co. vs. Gorey (110 Fed. Rep., 372).

Where a stream rises in the State of Idaho and flows into the State of Utah, the Supreme Court of Utah in the case of the Supreme Court of Utah in the case of Conant vs. Deep Creek, etc., Co. (& Pac. Rep., 188), holds that a court of the for-mer State had no jurisdiction to try to determine the tills and right to the use of the water flowing in that portion of the stream which is situated in Utah and there diverted and used for irrigation of lands therein.

When a question calls for both legal nd illegal evidence, the Supreme Court f Alabama, in the case of Longmire vs.

The legislative act of New Jersey enticultivating of oysters in the tidewater of the State" is held by the Supreme Court No Political Significance.

(From the Chicago Tribune)

To see a political triumph in the New York election is to ignore the resi and important significance of that most interesting event. It holds out hope of the future emancipation of all municipal governments from national politics and of heir control by the best elements of both parties instead of the worst elements of one or both.